[19th December 1953

Cement factory at Madukkarai.

* 173 *Q.*—Sri N. K. PALANISAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any petition from the people of Madukkarai in Coimbatore asking the Government to compel the management of the cement factory there by suitable constructions to stop the smoke spoiling the neighbouring villages and crops; and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the negative."

Village Vaidya Training Centres.

* 174 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many village vaidya training centres there are in the State; and how many people got training in the centres in 1951–52?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" There were five village vaidya training centres in the State before 1st October 1953 (partition of the State) and at present there are three village vaidya training centres in the State.

The number of village vaidyas trained during the year 1951–52 was 192."

Sri K. P. GOPALAN :—" സർ, മദ്രാസ് ഗവമ്മേണ്ട് ഏപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വൈദ്യപരീക്ഷക്കു പോകാൻ ആളുകളുടെ വിഷമതകൾ പരിഗണിച്ചു മലബാറിൽ ഒരു കേന്ദ്രം ഉറക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മേണ്ട് തീരുമാനിക്കുമോ ? "

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" Candidates from Malabar come to Coimbatore."

Formation of co-operative societies for handloom weavers of Tiruchirappalli.

* 175 *Q.*—Sri M. PALANIYANDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government extended the scheme of forming co-operative societies to the handloom weavers of Tiruchirappalli district by paying subsidy;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, how many societies have been formed under the new scheme in Tiruchirappalli; and

(*c*) if the answer is in the negative, when the Government propose to extend the new scheme to Tiruchirappalli district?

The Hon. Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) There is no scheme of forming co-operative societies by paying subsidy. The scheme now in operation in this State was sanctioned by the Government in 1952 for the relief of distress among handloom weavers. It provides for the grant of interest-free loans towards share capital to deserving weavers to enable them to join existing weavers' co-operative societies or new

19th December 1953]

societies formed under it. This scheme which is applicable to the whole State of Madras has already been extended to the Tiruchirappalli district. Besides this scheme, certain schemes have been formulated for the development of handloom industry in this State with the cess fund made available by the Government of India. They provide among others for the admission of 40,000 weavers in newly organized co-operative societies and 10,000 weavers in the existing societies. Loans towards share capital of each weaver who is admitted and towards working capital required for running the societies for all 50,000 weavers will be granted and a subsidy will also be given towards the cost of staff required for organizing and supervising the societies. The scheme will be put into operation shortly. The claims of the weavers in the Tiruchirapalli district for admission in the co-operative societies organized under the schemes will be duly considered.

"(b) It was not found necessary to form new societies in the Tiruchirappalli district under the relief scheme. But eight of the existing weavers' co-operative societies in the district were permitted to work the relief scheme, out of which only one society is working the scheme.

"(c) Does not arise."

Compensation for acquiring lands for the Lignite Project, Neiveli.

* 176 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the total amount of public money spent towards compensation for acquiring the lands for the Lignite Mines, Neiveli, South Arcot district, right from the beginning up to 1st October 1953?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"A sum of Rs. 13,418–13–0 has been spent towards compensation for acquiring the lands for the lignite projects from the beginning up to 1st October 1953."

Relief to the victims of flood in South Kanara.

* 177 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the details of damages caused in South Kanara district, especially in Kasaragod taluk, on account of the floods in July 1953, and the relief granted by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"As a result of the heavy rains in the first week of July 1953, the water-level in the Chandragiri and Karyangot rivers in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, rose and the low-lying areas close to the rivers in a few villages were inundated. There was no loss of human lives either in Kasaragod taluk or in any other part of the district. There was no damage to